

Halls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREITEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Leut.	SATURDAY, 25th June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner	WEDNESDAY, 30th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud Meyer	About THURSDAY, 1st July.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Leut.	FRIDAY, 16th June, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BICAMLO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALDOUEN	5th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelin	6th July, at 1 P.M.
HANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	19th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Lafont	20th July, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAD," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers of the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

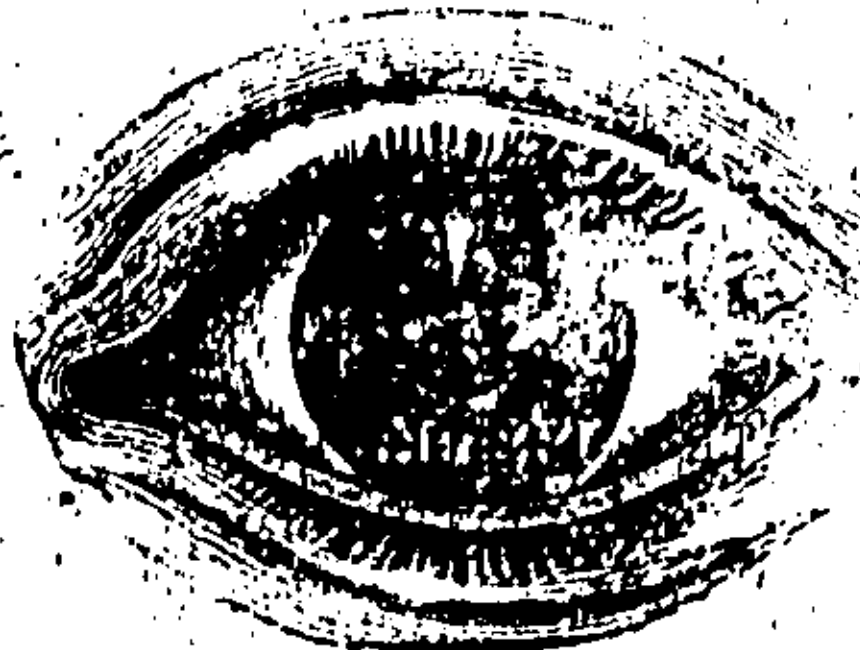
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.LONDON, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
CALCUTTA, 55, Bealack Street
SHANGHAI, 106, Marking Road.
Hongkong, 6th March 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 22 1/2 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's test.

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co's premises.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GODOWN, together or separately, No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to—
PHIROZSHA B. PETIT & CO.,
or at the premises.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 OLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-WEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RING TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 165, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in WREKTON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 11th June 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A RICKSHAW with BICYCLE RUBBER TYRED WHEELS in Good Condition.

Apply to—
S. D. SETNA,
No. 6, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909.

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

Precos modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909.

CAUSE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS.

THE TSETSE-FLY AS A DISEASE-CARRYING AGENT.

An interesting report has just been furnished by the Sleeping Sickness Commission in Uganda dealing with the result of recent observations and experiments which have been made in connection with the subject.

The memorandum states that in the "Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Rundschau" of February 6, 1909, there was an interesting paper on Sleeping Sickness, in which it was claimed that Dr. Kleine, of German East Africa, had made the discovery that the tsetse fly, *Glossina palpalis*, is capable of infecting a healthy animal as long as fifty-three days after it has fed on an animal suffering from a trypanosome disease. His experiments were carried out with Trypanosoma Brucei, the trypanosome which causes the tsetse-fly disease of the domestic animals, and *Glossina palpalis*, the tsetse-fly which is the infecting agent in sleeping sickness.

This means, the report says, that the parasite which causes the disease passes through some change in the fly before it is capable of giving rise to the disease. This, of course, occurs in malaria and yellow fever. The parasites which cause these two diseases must live and develop inside the mosquito for several days before they are able to infect a healthy person.

In 1903 the Sleeping Sickness Commission of the Royal Society came to a different conclusion, namely, that the carrying of infection from a sleeping Sickness patient to a healthy person by the tsetse fly was a mechanical act, and required no previous development of the parasite within the fly. The commission also held that the power of transferring the disease was lost by the fly forty-eight hours after it had fed on an affected person.

By a mechanical act is meant the carrying of the parasite from animal to animal by the fly much in the same way as a doctor's lancet conveys vaccine from arm to arm. If the conclusion arrived at by the Sleeping Sickness Commission is true, then it follows that a sleeping sickness area would become absolutely free from danger forty-eight hours after the removal of those of the population affected by sleeping sickness. If, on the other hand, Dr. Kleine's discovery is confirmed, then the tsetse flies in a sleeping sickness area will remain infective and a source of danger for a much longer time. The importance, then, of Dr. Kleine's work cannot be overrated.

DR. KLEINE'S EXPERIMENT.

The experiment which led him to the discovery was a perfectly simple one. Fifty tsetse flies were placed in a cage, and on three successive days were fed on animals, whose blood contained Trypanosoma Brucei. Then on each succeeding day the flies were allowed to feed on healthy animals, a new animal for each day. This was continued for seventeen days.

On the 18th to the 24th the flies fed on one animal, from the 25th to the 29th on another, on the 30th and 31st on a third, on 1st and 2nd on a fourth, and so on until the 53rd day. In this way 25 healthy animals were used.

The result was that none of the animals fed on by the flies up to the 17th day contracted the disease, whereas all those fed on from the 18th to the 53rd day did contract the disease. This means that some development of the parasite took place within the fly. During the time this change was going on the fly was not capable of infecting a healthy animal, but as soon as the development was effected the fly became infective.

Now, if this is true, Dr. Kleine has done a thing which many workers have failed to do during the last fifteen years, and he will deserve the gratitude of every scientific man working on this subject.

In 1905, when working at Nagasaki, in Zululand, Sir David Bruce, Army Medical Service, made many experiments on the transference of the disease by the tsetse fly. Again, in 1903, the Sleeping Sickness Commission made many on the carrying of sleeping sickness by "Glossina palpalis." Further, the Royal Society sent out Professor E. A. Minchin in 1905 for the sole purpose of thoroughly inquiring into this question. He worked for a year in Uganda on the subject, and came to the conclusion that the transference was mechanical, and that no cycle of development took place in the fly. Dutton and Todd also worked for years on the Gambia and Congo on the West Coast at the same time, and got no result. It was, therefore, very curious if all these workers have failed to see a thing which lay so close to them. But if it is so, then all the more honour to Dr. Kleine.

Since this account was written the Sleeping Sickness Commission, Uganda, has repeated Dr. Kleine's experiments with Trypanosoma gambiense, and *Glossina palpalis*, also with a trypanosome of the dimorphon type and the same tsetse flies, and found the flies infective after 16, 19, and 22 days.

Unless there is some unknown source of error, this confirms Dr. Kleine's observations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."Per Bot.
XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50ALSO
QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?FRENCH STORE,
Sole Agent,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1909.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1909.

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVORLICH,"
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909.

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London via S.S. *Charente*, from Havre via S.S. *Charente*, and from Bordeaux via S.S. *Ville de Lille*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Treasure are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 28th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 28th June, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 28th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st June 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 24th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SEGOVIA."

Captains Sachs having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwriter and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

15, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

Intimation.

Powell's
Furnishing
Department

is now replete with an entirely new collection of

BEDROOM
SUITES

of the well known "POWELL" quality in solid teakwood, embracing a wide range of designs to suit the modest home or the mansion, at prices varying from

\$140 to \$325.

A visit to our showrooms, will convince intending purchasers, that the solid and durable construction of these suites is attained without detracting from the artistic appearance, which we claim is a special feature of the "POWELL" productions.

We are keeping well up with the times, with regard to the new systems of

MODERN
OFFICE
FITTINGS

and have now in our showrooms, a selection of the newest styles in

SECTIONAL
BOOKCASES
AND
FILING
CABINETS

on the vertical sectional system, allowing any number of sections to be built upwards or at the side, as further filing space becomes necessary.

QUOTATIONS gladly and promptly given for any description of OFFICE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

POWELL'S
(FIRST FLOOR)
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
and

28, Queen's Road.
Hong Kong, 2nd June, 1909

DERBY WON BY THE KING.

STRIKING SCENES AT CLOSE OF RACE.

HIS MAJESTY MORDED BY RAGER CROWD.

Until No. 1 went up in the Derby and the crowd learned that King Edward had won the Blue Riband of the Turf for 1909, the great day at Epsom had been one of the most disappointing in the recent history of the race.

Rain and threats of rain must have kept thousands of people away. Those who did go were getting very tired of waiting ankle deep in mud, and they had experienced varied luck with their plunges, but when after a grand race

figured in the frame above the judge's box, every living soul on the Downs was stirred into enthusiasm, and there was a rush to the front of the grand stand to cheer the King of England on the first occasion that a reigning monarch has won the Derby since its institution in 1750.

There was a very large gathering of royalties to watch the race. Whether this ought to have been a tip to signs-of-the-times followers to back Minors it is too late to say. The Queen, after a long journey through Europe, and a performance at the opera, was there, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, Arthur of Connaught, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, Prince Christian, and Princess Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein. They were there before racing commenced, but, of course, the only race yesterday was the Derby.

A RAINY PRELUDE.
Half a dozen rain squalls must have swept across the downs before the horses left the paddock for the great race. In a bright interval the horses came out led by His Majesty's Minor and whipped in by Brooklands, with the inevitable 'Derby Dog'—a yellowish, self-composed creature, who pretended to think that the whistling, yelling, and cat-calls were directed at the horses and not at him, who took part in the parade as confidently as if his name had been colored on the card.

By this time Sir Martin had been made favorite, but in the center, still led by the King's horse, many must have regretted that they had been put off by what they considered cramped odds. A three-to-one gamble. Still, Sir Martin held his own, and William the Fourth and Louviers made friends.

The race—described in detail elsewhere—was watched by the King and royal family from a balcony on the clock level, while on the Jockey Club box floor there were congregated such well-known sportsmen as Lord Rosebery, Lord Derby, Lord Londale, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who all watched the race in front of the Press-stand.

A LALLEN JOCKEY.
The Pressmen were the first to discover that halfway down the slope towards Tattenham Corner there was a riderless horse, and that the missing colors were those of the Jockey of Sir Martin. The American horse had come to grief somehow within a furlong of where Holcaust met with his fatal accident when he looked like winning a Derby for the French. But the public confused Sir Martin's colors with those of Louviers; and when three hundred yards from home there were elements of a ding-dong finish between the King's horse and a vigorous challenger, the name of Sir Martin was loudly shouted.

It was a false alarm, and inspired unjustified hopes in the breasts of the strong contingent of Americans present. The battle was between Minor and Louviers, with William the Fourth running a really grand horse. After witnessing the efforts that Stern on Louviers made to overtake Minor, the neck struggle of two tired horses, the exhibition of every point of jockeyship to secure the verdict, nobody can ever say a word against the value or genuineness of the performance of King Edward's representative.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.
It was a fight to a finish that stirred men's blood. The coming victory for Minor, difficult to judge from most parts of the course, was heralded by a waving of hats from the Press-box and enclosures; and in a moment every face was turned towards the royal balcony. There was time for several members of the Jockey Club to the enclosure and on the steps of the stand to wave a sort of anticipatory confirmation of the result to his Majesty before the actual confirmation came in the holting of No. 1.

Then the cheering which had been tempered with the knowledge that a head verdict might be either way, burst out in real earnest. A corner player, no one knows from where, started "Rule, Britannia," and Union Jacks were waved right and left.

"Will the King lead the winner in?" was the question. It could not be decided for the moment, because King Edward, smiling and radiant, stood for some time raising his hat and acknowledging the congratulations of the cheering crowd. At last he turned and left the royal box. The throng burst through the barriers, and it resolved itself into another Derby as to which would reach first the gate to the welching-in enclosure—the King or his subjects. The latter won. On his way down the steps and along the Jockey Club balcony the King stopped to receive numberless congratulations, and at last, when he did step on to the course, he was hustled like the rest, the crowd surging round him.

KING LEADS THE WINNER.
Richard Marsh, who trained Perimmon and Diamond Jubilee for the Derbys they won when King Edward was Prince of Wales, transferred the bride reins to his Majesty just outside the gate. Enraptured as the King was in bowing his acknowledgments to congratulations, it was noticed that he found opportunities of conveying his felicitations to both his trainer and Herbert Jones, who has ridden his racehorses since the death of John Watts.

As the King led his horse in an unparalleled scene of excitement prevailed. The Queen

and Princess were spectators of it from the royal balcony; the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and several other royalties came down into the enclosure and joined in the general cheering. Until the "All-right" was given the King stood near his horse, while the crowd heartily cheered Queen Alexandra and the Princess of Wales.

Time after time the National Anthem was sung, only to be repeated with greater enthusiasm when the King and Prince of Wales returned to the Jockey Club box and again acknowledged the outbursts of cheering. It looked as if the demonstration would never end; yet the moment the signal was given that the racecourse was required for some more horseracing the crowd dispersed in a remarkably sudden way as it had sprung into existence, and bookmakers and booths came by their own again.

As soon as the approaches were clear, a little man, dazed, dishevelled, and capless, was supported by a police-sergeant through the gate that the King had led Minor into the enclosure where the seal is set to victory; it was Martin, the unfortunate rider of the unfortunate American favorite.

LONDON'S CHEERS.
There was another demonstration at Victoria station when the King returned from Epsom after the race. In the royal train were the Queen, Princess Victoria, the Prince and other members of the royal family. On a spilling from his saloon the King was heartily congratulated on his Derby victory, and the King was loudly cheered as he drove away.

At night the King entertained members of the Jockey Club to dinner at Buckingham Palace, over 60 guests being present.

The Queen, Princess Victoria, and the Princess of Wales dined with Lord and Lady Farquhar. Subsequently Lady Farquhar gave a ball, which was attended by the King and his guests at the palace.—Morning Leader.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from A. L. STEIN, Esquire, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

MONDAY,

the 28th June, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his Residence, No. 1, The Albany,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Double BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAUS Single and Double WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE by Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd., BLACKWOOD DESKS, VELVET-PILE CARPETS and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, OLD CHINESE VASES and WALL PLATES, JARDINIÈRES STANDS, &c., PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN;

Also
One UPRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANO by Robinson Piano Co., One GRAMOPHONE with RECORDS.

AND
A Unique Assortment of OLD WEAPONS. Catalogues will be issued.

Electric fans will be used during Sale. On view from Saturday, 26th instant.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1909. [489]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1909, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of the Lot of CROWN LAND, at Tai Hang, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements.		Contents in Acres, Roods, and Poles.		Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.		Upset Price.	
No. of Sub.	Plot No.	Plot No.	Plot No.	Plot No.	Plot No.	Plot No.	Plot No.	Plot No.	Plot No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [493]

Intimations.

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 39s. each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minorities, London, E.C. England.

GOLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 cubic feet of GOLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Storage will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [10]

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as

WAKPOLE'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfé, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is limited. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.			
7.30 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes	
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes	
11.30 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes	
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes	
1.15 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes	
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes	
2.15 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes	
3.30 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes	
5.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes	
NIGHT CARE.			
8.45 p.m.	and 9 p.m.	0.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	every half hour.
T.M.V.A.			

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

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BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's
HYGIENOL,
AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE!It has been proved by repeated experiments
that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the
most potent agent for the destruction of fleas,
especially rat fleas.It has now been proved that Plague is
conveyed to human beings by means of fleas
from rats which have died of this disease.All risk of infection can be avoided by
washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where
the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution
of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-
spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to
three gallons, makes a solution of the strength
required for this purpose.HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDEPrice per Pint, 50 cents
" " Gallon \$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

DEATHS.

May 25th, at Kowloon, Somerset, A. K.
TRAVERS, late of the Hongkong Civil Service.
On June 17, 1909, at Patisson, England,
ALFRED HADLEY, aged 36 years, formerly
Foreman Boulmermaker of Hongkong Dock
Yard.On June 19, 1909, at Shaohai, CHARLOTTE
BERTHEL.
On Saturday, June 19, 1909, at Shanghai,
ALFRED BERTHEL, aged 33, dearly beloved
wife of Captain George William Eddy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1909.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Through the courtesy of Mr. T. Funatsu, Consul for Japan in Hongkong, we have again to acknowledge the receipt of that most valuable year book entitled the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan" which has now reached its ninth issue. Without passing any comments on the subject matter of this publication we will note some of the more salient features of its interesting contents. The Report is grouped under the heads of (a) Finance, (b) Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, (c) Foreign Trade, (d) Banking and Money Market, (e) Communications, and (f) Taiwan and Karafuto. Under the heading of Finance, it is interesting to note that the Total Ordinary Revenue for 1908-09 is Yen 470,354,36, which is more than 7,000,000,000 less than the revenue for 1908-09. This revenue made up of taxes, stamp receipts, receipts from public undertakings and State property, postal and telegraph services, forests, profits of the salt, camphor and tobacco monopolies, etc. Under the heading of Taxes come the land tax, income tax, business tax, tax on liquors, tax on soy, sugar excise, consumption tax on textile fabrics, tax on dealers in patent medicines, mining tax, tax on houses, travelling tax, succession tax, consumption tax on kerosene oil. It would be hard to see what other possible thing could be taxed in addition to these which are specified. Passing over the section relating to agriculture, industry and commerce we note that the total exports and imports of merchandise in 1908 amounted to Yen 814,503,000 (814,503,000), being a decrease of Yen 113,377,000 (11,337,000) on the total volume in the preceding year, which rose to Yen 928,880,000 (928,880,000); but when it is compared with the average for the five years 1903-7, which was Yen 775,350,000 (775,350,000), it shows an increase of Yen 39,153,000 (39,153,000). Upon taking the exports and imports separately, we find that the volume of exports was Yen 378,246,700 (378,246,700), a decrease of Yen 54,167,000 (54,167,000), on that for the preceding year, which stood at Yen 432,413,000 (432,413,000); but an increase of Yen 20,953,000 (20,953,000), on the average for the five years 1903-7, which was Yen 357,293,000 (357,293,000); while the volume of imports was Yen 436,270,000 (436,270,000), a decrease of Yen 58,210,000 (58,210,000) on the volume for the preceding year which was Yen 494,467,000 (494,467,000), but an increase of Yen 18,200,000 (18,200,000), on the average for the five years 1903-7. The decrease in the export trade for 1908, compared with the preceding year, was mainly due to a diminution of the total value of exports in consequence of depreciation in prices at home, including those of the principal articles of export, such as raw silk and copper; moreover, not only did the trade with China become dull as a result of the depreciation of silver, but also the export of goods intended for sale in Europe and America fell into general stagnation. The import trade was brisk at the beginning of the year through a temporary increase in the import of machinery required for the expansion of existing enterprises or establishment of new ones; but later on, the dulness of the export trade with the Far East diminished the import of articles required as raw materials for the commodities for that trade. Moreover, the full crop of rice and the rise of the milling industry led to a reduction in the import of rice and wheat flour; and the general stagnation of trade at home also tended to a diminution in the volume of import trade. At the present time no subject is of greater interest in China than the Banking and Coinage System, and the following experience of Japan in clearing up the financial situation in Taiwan (Formosa) will be read with interest. Although there was, at the time of the cession of Taiwan, no organized system of monetary circulation in the island, yet on account of the smallness of transactions, no great inconvenience was felt in the circulation of capital; but with the development of industry after the cession was recognised the necessity of establishing banks as organs of monetary circulation; and in 1895-1900 the Bank of Taiwan, which may be called the central bank of the south, was established and was followed by the Taiwan Savings Bank and the Shoka Bank and the Kagi Bank. When Taiwan became a Japanese possession, there came into circulation, in addition to the already complicated currency in use from former times, the notes of the Bank of Japan, the silver yen, and subsidiary coins, so that the coinage system of the island fell for a while into the wildest confusion. When the gold standard was adopted in October, 1897, in Japan Proper, the Government, after careful consideration of the old usages of the island and its trade relations with the Chinese mainland, decided to allow for the time the circulation in Taiwan of silver coins calculated on gold basis and to establish when opportunity offered the same system as in Japan Proper; and in November of the same year the first official rate of exchange was published. Thus, the coinage system of Taiwan was that of gold monometallism, in which silver currency was used as substitute; but the frequent changes in the official price of the silver yen, added to the already very great variety of paper money in circulation, not only made the methods of calculation in business transactions extremely complicated, but also tended to foster a spirit of speculation; and the evil soon grew to such an extent that, in 1908, it was considered no longer possible to defer the reform of the coinage system. Consequently, as a temporary measure to meet the emergency, an Ordinance was promulgated in June, 1904, permitting the issue of gold notes by the Bank of Taiwan, which was carried into effect in the following months. In 1906 the bill for the revision of the Bank of Taiwan Law was brought before the Diet in its twenty-second session and approved; and the law was promulgated in February of the same year. And since the issue of gold notes, their circulation has been going very smoothly and has proved most convenient in all transactions. Moreover, the old custom that prevailed among the islanders of hoarding up their gold and silver has gradually disappeared and deposits in banks have increased. The withdrawal of silver notes from circulation has made marked progress with the increase in the circulation of gold notes; and the amount of silver notes still in circulation does not now exceed Yen 20,000 (20,000). Again, by the revision of the Coinage Law in April, 1906, and March, 1908, the weight of pure metal in the subsidiary silver coins has been altered. In October, 1908, an Ordinance was promulgated prohibiting the importation of silver coins from abroad or from Japan Proper, and at the same time abolishing the use of silver yen for paying taxes and duties. Up to April, 1908, the

Former Government exchanged the silver yen for gold, and in December, 1908, decided to prohibit the circulation of the silver notes that had remained in use as substitutes for the silver yen. There are also chapters devoted to Communications, Taiwan and Karafuto, and the volume concludes with an excellent summary of the financial and economic affairs of Korea and Kwantung Province, which will be noted in a future issue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AMONG the new warships to be added to the German Navy during the present financial year is a river gunboat for China.

Mr. J. Marshall writes to inform us that he was not bound over to keep the peace in the recent case for assault, at the Police Court.

FOR the first time in the history of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the shares of the Corporation were quoted at a thousand dollars to-day; that is the official quotation. The paid up value of each share is \$125.

THE report for presentation to the shareholders of the Messageries Maritimes at the meeting on 28th ult. shows a net profit on the working for 1908 of £ 6,199,000, against £ 7,643,000 for the preceding year. It is proposed to use the surplus in writing off for depreciation.

COMMANDER Filmaurice Acton has been appointed to the *Tamir*, receiving ship at Hongkong, for duty. Commander Acton has served in the fleet for a matter of 22 years, having joined in July, 1887, as a cadet. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1896 and commander in the June of last year.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPER. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report on the Assessment for the year 1909-10.

FINANCE. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 7).

FINANCIAL MINUTES. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minute No. 28. It was agreed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

STAMP ORDINANCE. The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1902. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed. The object of the Bill is to increase for purposes of revenue the duty in respect of receipts for payment of money, and to impose higher duties on the estate and effects of deceased persons.

PRISON ORDINANCE. The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend The Prison Ordinance, 1897. He said:—The object of this Bill is to make it an offence for prison officers to supply certain articles of food to prisoners contrary to prison regulations. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a second time. The Bill was then considered in Committee, read a third time and passed.

TRAMWAYS. In moving the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Tramways Ordinance, 1883, the Attorney General said that the object of the Bill was to empower tramway officials to arrest persons who refused to pay their fares and whom the Company do not know. The Bill made provision for persons to be liable to a fine of \$100 on summary conviction. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was read a second time, considered in Committee, read a third time and passed.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE. The Attorney General moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to transfer to certain Officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other Officers.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill having been considered in Committee was read a third time and passed.

PAYMENT ORDINANCE. This Bill was not proceeded with.

ADJOURNMENT. The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 1st prox.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following vote be adopted by the Council:—

CHARITABLE SERVICES. A sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote charitable services, passages and relief of destitutes. This was all the business.

Opium Trade Doomed.

THIRD READING OF BILL PASSED.

SPEECH BY MR. MURRAY STEWART.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the Attorney General moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance 1891.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. After some verbal amendments, Mr. Murray Stewart said:—I move the following amendment to this clause—the insertion, after the word "forthwith," of these words—"Clause 10 shall not come into operation until it has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council subsequent to the passing of the Appropriation Bill for 1910." I beg the Government to consider whether this suggestion does not offer a reasonable means of compromise between the unofficial and official positions in this matter. The official position I take to be this. Until tenders for the new farm have been received it is impossible to ascertain the direct loss to revenue due to closing the divans in March next. Until this direct loss has thus been ascertained it is impossible to approach the Home Authorities with a request more narrowly to define the promised contribution towards it. To arrive at the exact sum of the direct loss it is necessary to get the new tenders in. To obtain these it is necessary to make the new conditions known. In order to make the new conditions known this Bill must be passed. That, as I understand it, is the official position as revealed in the debate on the second reading. The objection to it from the unofficial point of view is that this method of making known the new terms ignores the protest contained in the resolution unanimously supported a year ago by the unofficial members "against any steps being taken to carry out the order announced in Parliament on the 6th before this Council shall have been called upon to consider the methods by which it is proposed to readjust the burden of taxation. But if the terms of the advertisement for the tender are fixed and definite I do not see that there would be any such risk. There would be no risk. There would be no risk to prospective farmers. The terms offered to them would be just the same as if the clause were made absolute now. And there is no real risk to Government, inasmuch as Government has absolute power and can exercise it on the occasion of the eventual resolution in Council with just as much effect as now, with a much better grace. If this Bill goes through in its present form it will be an irrevocable step taken before we have had an opportunity of considering these methods. But if its present form were to be altered in the manner I suggest, by the insertion of a clause making the contemplated step subject to a subsequent resolution in Council this objection would be removed. It may be urged against this that unless Section 10 is made absolute at once an element of uncertainty would enter into the bargain with the new farmer. That is the point, I invite some concession to the difficulty of our position—the unofficial position. The practical benefit of the concession which I suggest may not be apparent to those who lightly regard the position of the unofficial members of this Council. It will be best appreciated by those who imagine that we are intended to represent the wishes of the community. To display consideration towards the wishes of the community as represented by us in this particular case—and in the opium question we have the community behind us—would have a certain practical effect towards making the policy palatable. That was held to be a desirable object a year ago. Now that we are face to face with the material consequences it is no less desirable. Indeed the community may be thought to have a claim to be treated with greater consideration now than then. It is hateful to be reduced by circumstances into haggling about money when appealed to on the grounds of "paramount duty to civilization." But the duty that lies nearest us in this Council is duty to this Colony and my conception on this occasion is to claim the right to discuss matters affecting our revenue before, and not only after, they have been settled over our heads. The Colony must have been relieved in a measure to learn from a telegram in the morning paper that the Opium Conference has had the effect of suggesting to the world the great difficulty of the opium question. The authority for this statement is the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The difficulty thus revealed to the world was seen and stated, long ago, in certain remote parts of the world—among others in this Colony. But previous to the receipt of this telegram there was some doubt as to how these difficulties were to be solved, or in any degree removed, by holding a conference which did not confer, a commission which did not require, a mere series of formal messages without set speeches were read or recited by delegates, debared from discussing freely the merits of the question as a whole. It seemed as if an unnatural union between religious sentiment and political expediency were to leave in nothing but a litter of resolutions—stillborn. Now, however, we are told that there is a larger and a happier issue out of the affair—a widening of the bounds of knowledge of the subject dealt with. This Colony will have reason to feel grateful if the results include a better appreciation of the difficulty and complexity of the question dealt with inasmuch as that our difficulties and perplexities, and our uncertainty as to the beneficial result of the drastic measures forced upon us, will be to some extent shared and sympathized with by the wider world. This newly acclaimed prospect of a more sympathetic understanding of the matter encourages me to press for the small concession which will be made if Your Excellency can see your way to accepting my motion. I imagine that under the circumstances, it might escape discomfiture from home. We have been constantly assured of

consideration. Here is an opportunity of translating words into acts.

The Colonial Secretary said that he understood the object of Mr. Murray Stewart's address was to postpone the operation of Clause 10.

Mr. Murray Stewart—Certainly. Considerable discussion then arose as to the receiving of tenders, during which, H.E. the Governor, said that unofficial members would have every opportunity of giving voice to their views when His Excellency would present the Estimates.

Mr. Murray Stewart said that the difference between the Bill would in that case be operative, while otherwise it would remain to be operative.

Mr. Hewitt said that it was a very poor plea on the part of Government to ask the unofficial members to rush the Bill through at the last moment before the unofficials had had time to consider the matter, and he wished to enter his protest as the representative of a certain section of the community.

A division was then taken, when all the officials voted against the motion and all the unofficials in favour of the motion. The motion was thus lost by a majority of one.

His Excellency the Governor, on rising, said that when the Bill was read a second time, the unofficial members unanimously voted against it. He hoped that after Council had heard the few words he was about to speak an erroneous impression which seemed to have been generally shared by the unofficials would be altered. His Excellency urged that they required to know the amounts to be tendered before the next Estimates could be presented. The question had been discussed before in order to afford unofficial members an opportunity of expressing their views. It was now an urgent matter to pass the Bill as soon as possible. It seemed clear from the speeches of various unofficial members that they were not inclined to oppose the Bill. None of the clauses had been taken exception to at the second reading. What they objected to was Clause 10 of the Bill, which dealt with the question of the new tenders. The unofficials sought for a more precise wording of the promise of the Secretary of State. His Excellency hoped they would not oppose the third reading of the Bill. He was not aware that any difference existed between the officials and unofficials. All agreed that opium should be gradually suppressed and this point was particularly emphasized by Mr. Murray Stewart. It was urged that a more definite statement of the contribution promised by the Secretary of State should be made, but His Excellency thought he could safely say that not one business man present in the Council Chamber would undertake to promise a definite proportion of loss at any time. The losses, either direct or indirect, would be due not on the policy of the Government of Hongkong but to the policy adopted in India. The position as it now stood was that Council thought the Bill should be passed in order to call for tenders. His Excellency understood that the unofficial members wished to record a protest against the Home Government and not the local Government. He therefore hoped they would unanimously pass the third reading of the Bill in order to show there was no difference of opinion between them. (Applause.)

There was a short consultation between the unofficial members, at the conclusion of which, Hon. Mr. Hewitt said that when the unofficial members came to the Council Chamber that afternoon, they fully intended to vote against the third reading of the Bill. They were now, however, willing to forego their determination in deference to His Excellency's wishes, but he wished to place on record that they wished to emphasize their protest already entered at the second reading of the Bill.

The third reading of the Bill was then put to the meeting and was unanimously passed.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd June. Yesterday being the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival, the Chinese people observed it as a public holiday in this city. In the morning, various descriptions of native craft, particularly flower-boats, numbering several hundred, moored in the water front at Hoam in one line, leaving only a little passage for the dragon boats to pass through. The people on these craft and the river bank mingled together in large crowds to watch the proceedings and vociferously cheered the dragon boats. Fireworks were also let off during the progress of the race. The dragon boats are generally about a hundred feet in length and were each manned by from seventy to eighty men, of whom some carried all-embroidered umbrellas, flags, etc., sounded gongs and beat drums, and others were engaged in rowing the boat. The races were watched with interest by the natives who spent a holiday very merrily. Happily there was no disturbance on that day. Unfortunately, however, two men are reported to have fallen into the river and were drowned.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A JAPANESE. On the 20th instant a telegram was received by the Viceroy from the officials of Weichow reporting that a certain Japanese travelling in the interior was foully done to death on the 15th instant by the villagers through some reason unknown. On the following day, the deputy of foreign affairs, Sir Wing Nio, and the expectant magistrate, Chao Pak Hui, proceeded to the place to investigate the case. The Japanese Consul at Canton accompanied by his secretary also left here on that day for Weichow on account of the case.

LILKIN COLLECTIONS. The amount of Lilkin dues collected in Canton during the last five days of the 4th moon as reported to the Viceroy by the Lilkin officials was \$1,067,462 2/3.

SUNNING RAILWAY. The Viceroy is in receipt of a telegraphic despatch from the Ministry of Posts and Communications, in which the Sunning Railway Company has been granted the privilege of extending the Sunning Railway from Kung Vick Kuo to as far as Kungmoos instead of the city of Sun Wuj as previously reported.

PRISONERS EXECUTED. The three prisoners Oang Hing, Li Hui and Su Kwan Chong, who were extradited to Canton from Hongkong some time ago, were on the 21st instant taken to the execution ground and beheaded.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

ARRIVAL OF PORTUGUESE COMMISSIONER.

Late in the evening yesterday there arrived in the Colony by the English mail steamer *Assaya*, General Joachim Machado, special Commissioner appointed by the Portuguese Government to settle the vexed question of the delimitation of the boundary of Macao with the Chinese Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yi-hin; General Machado is accompanied by Senhor Demetrio Cinatti, Portuguese Consul at Havre, formerly Consul for Portugal in Canton, and later in South Africa, during the stirring times of the Republic, at both of which places he discharged his onerous duties with distinction to himself and honour to his country. As secretary to General Machado, Capt. Norton is a member of the suite.

As soon as the signal went up at the flagstaff on the Peak, Senhor J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal, put out in a special launch which had been kindly put at his disposal by Mr. W. Wilson, chief manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. It was noticed that the launch was flying the Portuguese national colours. With Mr. Leiria was Capt. Ferreira Marques who had come over from Macao as representative of H.E. Senhor Roçadas, Governor of that Colony, to welcome the Portuguese Commissioner. Following in the wake of the Consular launch, was the Hongkong Government tender *Victoria* with Capt. F. H. M. Taylor, A.I.C., to H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard on board. The Portuguese Consul and Capt. Taylor boarded the *Assaya* as she entered Sulphur Channel. The Governor's aide-de-camp was the bearer of a letter from His Excellency to the Portuguese Commissioner welcoming His Excellency to Hongkong and extending an invitation to Government House.

As the *Assaya* made her way to the wharf at Kowloon, a large number of Portuguese residents gathered at Blake Pier after 5 p.m. to await the landing of the distinguished visitors who, however, disembarked at Kowloon. The report that General Machado landed in the uniform of a general is incorrect; as the Envoy and suite did not assume any official status upon disembarkation.

A suite of apartments had been engaged for the Portuguese gentlemen at the Hongkong Hotel where they will reside during their stay in Hongkong. In the evening Consul Leiria dined with the visitors. There was no official reception.

To-day was spent in sight-seeing under disadvantageous conditions of the inclemency of the weather. Owing to the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the usual ceremonial call on His Excellency the Governor has been deferred until to-morrow. Invitations have been issued to a dinner at Government House to-morrow to meet the Portuguese Commissioner.

Those invited are:—Colonel Darling, Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Mr. J. I. Braga, Comm. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal, and Mrs. Leiria, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Mrs. and the Misses Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Dr. and Mrs. J. Bell, Mr. B. Tanner, Hon. Mr. A. W. and Mrs. Brewin, Dy. Insp. General and Mrs. Tait, Lt. Comdr. Bridgeman, Captain St. Clair, Captain and Miss Armstrong, Capt. Mr. and Miss Sayer, Mr. J. H. de Kous, Consul-General for the Netherlands, Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. R. D. Aikison, Rev. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. C. R. Leemann, Mr. W. J. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Haxton, Dr. Black, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. E. Owen and Mr. H. G. Calhoun.

At this stage nothing definite can be learnt of the programme of the conference between the representatives of Portugal and China, although it is safe to say that before the Conference begins its sittings a visit will necessarily be paid to Macao by the Portuguese Commissioner when the subject will be debated with Governor Roçadas preparatory to the formal meeting with the Chinese Envoy. We understand that General Machado will proceed to Macao on Saturday by the gunboat *Patric* and will probably return early next week.

In the course of the day to-day, General Machado was the recipient of complimentary visits by the leading members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong.

WE regret a correspondent's request for a full report of proceedings of a recent Police Court case cannot be complied with. The case was reported as fully as the space at our disposal on that day warranted it.

AMONGST other things forecasted to occur in the years to come is the garrisoning of the Singapore and Hongkong naval rendezvous by the forces of the Commonwealth of Australia and the establishment of a squadron to do duty in Far Eastern waters as well as in Antipodean waters. But these things are very much in the future.

HIS Majesty the King received in audience on 21st ult. His Excellency Lord Li Ching-fong (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from China), who presented his new letter of Credence, and delivered to the King an Autograph Letter from His Majesty the Emperor of China. So states the Court Circular, though we presume the letter was from the Regent on behalf of the infant Emperor.

BANGALORE is the station to which the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders will go when they leave Tientsin, North China, for India next relief season. The 2nd Camerons, being a comparatively new corps, were never previously in India. The battalion which succeeds them in North China, the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is one of the smartest and most distinguished in the service. The bones of the Inniskillingers lie to four out of the five regiments, and the honours on its regimental colours embrace a roll of glory hard to beat.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TANG SHAO-YI.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd June.

It is proposed by the Grand Council, upon Tang Shao-yi's return to Peking, to send him to the Three Eastern Provinces to assist Viceroy Sik Liang in settling all pending questions with foreigners.

When that mission is completed, it is contemplated to assign Tang Shao-yi to an important post in Peking.

Later.

Prince Ching has recommended Tang Shao-yi for appointment as Acting Viceroy of Chihli.

CHINA'S THANKS.

SPECIAL ENVOY IN RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd June.

Tai Hung-tze, the special Envoy to Russia, has telegraphed to the Grand Council advising that he would be received in audience by the Tsar on the 23rd inst.

MINING IN KWEICHOW.

A FRENCH CONCESSION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd June.

Some time ago a certain Frenchman obtained a certain mining concession in Kweichow Province.

The time fixed for the commencement of operations at the mines has now elapsed and the concessionaire has applied for an extension.

The Waiwupu has sent a special telegram to the Governor of Kweichow urging him to oppose the application and at the same time to advise the people to raise funds to work the mines on their own account.

VICEROY OF CHIHLI.

STILL INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd June.

H.E. Young Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, has not made any improvement in his illness.

An Imperial decree has been issued making him a present of four pieces of ginseng root.

CHINA LOANS.

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd June.

Rumours were current in official circles that American capitalists were desirous of participating in Chinese loans.

A telegram has now been received from H.E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, by the Grand Council to the effect that the rumour was unfounded.

CEMENT AND BRICK FACTORIES IN CANTON.

GREEN ISLAND CO.'S RIVAL.

Vice-Consul-General William B. Full, writing from Canton, gives an account of the establishment of extensive works by the Chinese Government for the manufacture of building supplies. The new cement works are located on an island opposite the city of Canton and on the south branch of the Pearl River. The institution, which is known as the Chinese Government Cement Works, will have a daily output of 500 barrels, each barrel weighing 375 pounds net. The cement-making machinery is of German manufacture, having been made at Magdeburg, and cost approximately \$13,219 gold. The buildings, which are all steel, cost \$216,200 gold. The brick works, which are to be operated in connection with the cement works, cost \$47,310, which includes all of the fire bricks used in the building of the kilns. The cement will be manufactured at a cost of about \$1.15 a barrel, and they expect to put it on the market at \$5 Mexican barrel (\$2.08 gold). This is 2.33 a barrel cheaper than the Green Island cement made in Hongkong, but if the competition becomes keen the Chinese can reduce their price considerably, as they expect to be able to manufacture the cement at a lower figure than it can be manufactured in Hongkong.

A Solicitor's Conduct.

MR. HASTINGS RECALLED.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

There was a moderate attendance at the Supreme Court this morning when the case was resumed in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, solicitor, is called upon to show cause why he should not be disbarred from the Rolls. The attendance gradually increased until just before the tenth hour there was quite a number of interested spectators. Their Lordships Sir Francis Pigott and the Puisne Judge took their seats on the Bench shortly after 10.30 o'clock.

Mr. Dixon again went into the box. Mr. Calhoun—What sum did you receive besides your salary?—Interest in cash on the mortgage.

What other sums did you receive in 1908 in cash? During five or six months in 1908, I received sums amounting to from \$40 to \$160.

Have you your banking account?—Yes. I have a certified account from 1st January, 1908, to the present time. \$5,000 was transferred from current account to deposit account on 26th June, 1905. The balance on current account on 31st December, 1907, was \$2,298.28.

Mr. Potter—As to the items of £100, £60 and £70, did you write home and ask for them?—Yes.

You mean during 1905 and 1906, you required the money?—No. Did you have any idea of investment?—No. You had no object?—No particular object. Did you get the money from your father?—No, a relation.

A very near relation?—Yes. Do you object to telling me who this relation was?—No, my uncle.

Then you had no object for the money, and yet you wrote asking for it?—I often get remittances from my uncle, sometimes without request.

You just now told me you wrote home asking for the money. Do you wish to go back on your word?—No.

Mr. Kent, the cashier in Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, was called into the box and examined by the Chief Justice.

In answer to the Chief Justice, witness said he was in the habit of making entries in the diary without being told by Mr. Hastings or Mr. Dixon. He did not report that he had done so because he did not think it was necessary. He made an entry on the 8th of January. He got particulars of the entry partly from the rough cash book and partly from the interpreter, who gave him to understand that \$50 was the agreed costs with regard to a Police Court case.

Mr. Potter—Is it your duty when you see any costs paid on account to enter it in the portfolio?—Yes.

In red ink?—Yes. Did you want to do this in this instance?—Yes.

What did you find?—I found no portfolio. Then what did you do?—I consulted the diary but found no entry.

Isn't it the duty of a clerk to do this?—Yes. And because there was no entry in the diary of Mr. Dixon's amount there could be no portfolio?—Yes.

And you therefore entered it in the diary so that some other clerk would enter it in the portfolio?—Yes.

If Mr. Dixon had entered the item in the diary, would you not have found the portfolio?—Yes.

And then you would have had no reason to go to the diary at all?—No.

Is it fact, didn't Mr. Dixon hand you the \$30 personally?—Yes.

So you knew something about the matter?—Yes.

Mr. Calhoun—You just told us that you entered the amount on the 8th of January?—Yes.

That was the day on which the work was done?—Yes.

Are these portfolios written up, from the diary?—Yes.

Are the items entered on the same day the work is done?—Sometimes two days afterwards.

Don't you make the entries in the portfolio from the rough cash book some days after you receive the money?—Sometimes the same day sometimes the next.

You told us you got these entries partly from the rough cash book and partly from the interpreter?—Yes.

You say you went to Tam and he gave you information about the \$50?—Yes.

Why didn't you enter this in the diary?—He said it might be more.

Isn't the object of the portfolio to make up the bill of costs?—Yes.

But if it is agreed costs, then the portfolio is not necessary?—It is necessary.

If it is necessary, why do you not always deliver the bill of costs?—Sometimes when there is a lump sum agreed upon with a Chinese client, there is no necessity to make up the bill of costs.

In that case, there is no necessity to enter it in the portfolio?—Yes.

If there is a rough cash book, what is the use of the portfolio?—To keep it for reference.

Turn to the 21st February. Do you see a note with reference to a case of Mr. Dixon at the Police Court?—Yes, an assault case.

On what date were costs paid on that occasion?—I don't know.

Turn to the 25th February.—Costs \$25. Why didn't you make the entry on the 21st February in the portfolio?—When Mr. Dixon received the \$25, he made the entry himself and I did not think it necessary to make it again.

You just now said that the portfolio was a true record of the proceedings. Why didn't you enter it in the portfolio then?—I did not know Mr. Dixon attended a Police Court case on the 21st February.

Here Mr. Potter applied for the recall of Mr. Hastings in the box.

Mr. Hastings (in the box) said that Mr. Kent's duty is when he sees any entry in the

cash book of money paid on account of costs to enter it in the portfolio on the left-hand side in red ink. Thus by reference to the portfolio, you see at once a record of what was done in the case and the costs paid. These portfolios are finally kept in the office for years. So that in case they had to refer a year or two afterwards to what had been done in the case, it would at once be found there. In this case, Mr. Kent's duty was to enter the \$30 paid in the portfolio. When he turned to the portfolio for the item, he found none, and he was therefore quite justified in putting a note in Mr. Dixon's diary to that effect.

The Chief Justice said he failed to see how a clerk could interfere with a solicitor's personal diary. Mr. Hastings replied that the diary was not of a personal nature but that it belonged to the office.

Is it true that at the interview of the 26th March, Mr. Dixon admitted having taken presents from clients?—It is not true. There was no mention made of presents at that interview whatever.

Did you know that on four occasions Mr. Dixon accepted presents—\$100, \$100, \$50 and \$30?—I did not know anything about it until I heard him say so in the witness-box.

In your opinion, do you consider this proper conduct?—No.

When you arrived in the Colony in October, 1908, what were your relations with Mr. Dixon?—Most friendly relations.

Mr. Calhoun objected on the ground that the question was already raised in the examination-in-chief.

The Chief Justice over-ruled the objection. So the relations between you and Mr. Dixon were most friendly?—Right up to the 2nd February.

What do you say with regard to Mr. Dixon's statement that he had not been invited by you to your house?—I invited him to dinner with a number of other guests on Christmas Day. I also invited him on the 2nd and 3rd January to a picnic in Deep Water Bay. The friendly relations had always been well maintained. I never had any dispute with him. I trusted him implicitly.

Mr. Calhoun—As a matter of fact, he only dined there once?—Yes.

Mr. Hastings was at this stage excused.

Mr. Calhoun, then rose and was about to commence his address, when the Chief Justice suggested whether it would not be better for Mr. Potter to address the Court first.

Mr. Potter replied that he was placed in a peculiar position. He would be perfectly willing, but it had been suggested that he was guilty of perjury and criminal conspiracy—very serious charges.

Mr. Calhoun then continued with his address. He said that of the charges brought against Mr. Dixon, two were distinct charges of embezzlement. When a question arose before a tribunal whether a person has or has not committed a criminal offence, when the charge brought is one of a criminal nature, it is incumbent upon the tribunal to decide the case exactly as in a criminal case before a jury.

The charge should be proved beyond reasonable doubt. The burden of proof was on Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. They must prove that in exactly the same way as a criminal case, it must be clearly proved beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr. Dixon is guilty of the charges alleged against him. That was the reason why before the case came before the Court, he was strongly of opinion that it should have been tried by a jury, thus relieving their Lordships of a serious responsibility. Counsel referred to the man Wan Hi and said that he was for a considerable time under Police supervision. Wan Hi was considered to be of excellent character and it was rather strange that he should have been watched by the Police. One naturally wondered (Counsel did not know whether he was right in alluding to the matter) how it was that the Police were actively assisting Mr. John Hastings. Counsel cited authorities long and went very closely into the various incidents connected with the case. He was still continuing his address when the Court rose for tea.

After the tea adjournment, Mr. Calhoun continued his address, which lasted for a considerable time. Further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

'Tis many a year since we took Hongkong. With ancient graves and fever-dank soil; The bones of our dead lie at Wong-Nei-Chong; Cut off all too soon from their active toil.

41 Wong-Nei-Chong! in that valley so green Lie sailor and soldier and merchant too; The exiles, ah, me! of what might have been Cut off in prime from our longing view.

If death of the martyrs is Church's seed, And plead that in these days of China's need Their memory in honour we rightly keep.

For China is moving, and who shall say Her no in the struggle for higher aims, For guidance along the more modern way, A place in which path she now rightly claims?

"And yet it moves," the Celestial lump Is leavened by forces aye and control; It may not run swiftly—it may not jump, But change is coming to body and soul.

The classics are good—but 'tis modern stuff "New Learning" comes with its greater scope, The wider horizon and larger life.

Fill Chinese students with zest and hope. "Hongkong University"—strange the name To earliest dwellers' midst of "fragrant streams," Where pirates, robbers, Canton braves came, And fever disquieted nightly dreams.

So we shall see in the years to come Ah-long taking his B.Sc. degree, The hood sit fitly on clever A-lum, And Ah-Sin be dubbed (Victoria) M.D.

May this change in the far-off island fair Work wonders for China and England, too! Our interests knit up—bring fit concord rare, A solid *entente* may each year renew!

Best luck to good Mody—Sir F. Lugard, too, The first with hard dollars—the last with his scheme, May English subscriptions come well into view, "Be it" appropriate counsel would seem!

SHAKOBAI in L. & C. Engraving.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LD.

CANTON PROPERTY SALES.

[From Our Canton Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd June.

With reference to the reported re-purchase of the Canton Electric Light Works by Chinese officials from the China Light and Power Company, Ltd. of Hongkong, it is learnt that on the 20th instant the Salt Commissioner, Ting Nai Young, the Taoist for the Development of Native Industries, Chang Mong Tsang, and Taoist Li visited the works to make an inspection of the buildings and machinery preparatory to the handing over of same by the vendors. So far it is not known when the agreement for sale and purchase will be signed and the transaction actually completed.

HONGKONG'S ASSESSMENT.

FOR 1909-10.

The following report on the assessment of the Colony for the year 1909-1910 was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon:—

Assessor's Office, Hongkong, 7th June, 1909.

1. By order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council a new valuation has been made of the whole Colony, with the exception of purely Chinese villages.

2. The City of Victoria.—The rateable value has decreased from \$8,987,125 to \$8,806,805, a reduction of \$180,320 or 2 per cent.

3. The Hill District.—The rateable value has decreased from \$163,265 to \$162,445, a reduction of \$820 or 0.51 per cent.

4. Shaukiwan.—The rateable value has increased from \$7,197 to \$63,224, an addition of \$56,027 or 10.53 per cent.

5. Hongkong Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$22,599 to \$24,599, an addition of \$2,000 or 8.84 per cent.

6. Kowloon Point.—The rateable value has increased from \$46,460 to \$502,205, an addition of \$455,745 or 9.73 per cent.

7. Yau Ma Tei.—The rateable value has increased from \$23,145 to \$156,510, an addition of \$133,365 or 10.07 per cent.

8. Hui Shing.—The rateable value has increased from \$20,715 to \$237,520, an addition of \$216,805 or 10.44 per cent.

9. Mongkok.—The rateable value has decreased from \$144,565 to \$139,490, a reduction of \$5,075 or 3.51 per cent.

10. New Kowloon.—The rateable value has increased from \$62,315 to \$103,858, an addition of \$41,543 or 66.66 per cent.

11. Kowloon Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$20,357 to \$163,125, an addition of \$142,768 or 7.01 per cent.

12. The Whole Colony.—The rateable value has decreased from \$10,816,753 to \$10,750,902, a slight reduction of \$65,851 or 0.60 per cent.

13. Interim Valuations.—Between the 1st July, 1908, and the 1st June, 1909, 243 interim valuations were made as follows:—

	City of Victoria.	Rest of Colony.	No. Rateable Value.	No. Rateable Value.
New and rebuilt tenements.	56	67	\$4,192,000	\$4,192,000
Tenements—structurally altered.	59,975	10	8,660	
Replacing assessments.	66,380	6,965	29,215	3,355
Assessments cancelled.			60,535	137,065
Assessments cancelled—pulled down, or being in other respect not rateable.	19	3,780		39,037
No. and Increase.	99	33,755	244	\$104,134

14. Vacant Tenements.—The number of reported vacant tenements in the City of Victoria inspected under Section 35 of the Rating Ordinance averaged about 150 monthly as compared with 180 last year.

15. The following tabular statement gives a comparison of the Valuation for 1908-1909 and 1909-1910:—

District.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
The City of Victoria.	8,987,125	8,806,805		180,320	2.00
Hill District.	163,265	162,445		820	0.51
Kowloon Point.	46,460	502,205	455,745		9.73
Shaukiwan.	7,197	63,224	56,027		10.53
Hongkong Villages.	22,599	24,599	2,000		8.84
New Kowloon.	62,315	103,858	41,543		66.66
Kowloon Villages.	20,357	163,125	142,768		7.01
Total Increase.			55,851	65,851	0.60

16. Staff.—Mr. Chan Kwok On and Mr. Tai Tin Shing have discharged their duties to my satisfaction.

17th June, 1909.

Comparative statement showing the rateable value of the Colony of Hongkong in each year from 1900-01 to 1909-1910 inclusive.

Year.	Rateable Value.	Increase or Decrease from previous year.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
1900-01	5,956,391	86,557	1.47% Increase.
1901-02	6,042,948	86,557	1.44% Increase.
1902-03	6,129,505	86,557	1.44% Increase.
1903-04	6,216,062	86,557	1.42% Increase.
1904-05	6,302,619	86,557	1.40% Increase.
1905-06	6,389,176	86,557	1.38% Increase.
1906-07	6,475,733	86,557	1.36% Increase.
1907-08	6,562,290	86,557	1.34% Increase.
1908-09	6,648,847	86,557	1.32% Increase.
1909-10	6,735,404	86,557	1.30% Increase.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN, Assessor.

18th June, 1909.

Comparative statement showing the rateable value of the Colony of Hongkong in each year from 1900-01 to 1909-1910 inclusive.

Year.	Rateable Value.	Increase or Decrease from previous year.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
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1908-09	6,648,847	86,557	1.32% Increase.
1909-10	6,735,404	86,557	1.30% Increase.

A TELEGRAM from Hongkong announces that Messrs. John Swire and Sons have promised a contribution of £10,000 towards the Hongkong University Endowment Fund, the Tai Koo Sugar Refining Company £5,000, and the Ocean Steamship Company £5,000 on condition that the whole amount required is subscribed. The contributions, totalling £20,000 in all, are indeed handsome and worthy of the best traditions attaching to the Tai Koo Hong.

They will go far towards assisting the accomplishment of raising the full sum of £100,000 needed for the endowment of the University.

L. & C. Engraving.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ASSAYE," Captain O. Jones, R.M.S. will leave for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 25th June, 1909, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1909.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.	ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	
"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.	
"Monteagle" 12 noon.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 23 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop-over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "O to Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43.

Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rules of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. UKADU, General Manager, 11th Ave., Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

[PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.]

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 25th June 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KWONGSANG	SUNDAY, 27th June, Daylight
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI	CHEONGSANG	SUNDAY, 27th June, Daylight
HAIWEI & CHEFOO	FAUSANG	SUNDAY, 27th June, Daylight
KOBE & MOJI	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 2nd July 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 3rd July, Noon.
& MOJI	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 3rd July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Oceano 24 Days). The steamers *Kwang*, *Namsang* and *Fook* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning to Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafon, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 24th June, 1909.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To	Daylight
SHANGHAI	"CHEMAN"	27th June	Daylight
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	28th "	4 P.M.
MAHARAJA	"TAKING"	29th "	3 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	29th "	4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	30th "	"
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	1st July	"
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	4th "	Daylight
MANILA	"IRAN"	6th "	3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"TAIYUAT"	19th "	4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chonan*, *Linan*, *Chinhsu*)

with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 24th June, 1909.

18

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers

between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon staterooms—Electric

Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards on board

—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of

Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	5540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th June, at Noon.
SAFIR	5540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 3rd July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Telephone No. 11, Hongkong, 24th June, 1909.

19

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 "	30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 "	30th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	30th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Tak. og Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Jvstrand Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKO-	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 3rd July.
HAMA	"Fitzpatrick"	4,416	31st do.
Do.	"Seattle Maru"	6,178	28th Aug.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSU	"DAIJIN MARU"	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 1st July, at 10 A.M.
and SHANGHAI	Captain Y. Fuscoco	

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHO-HU-I MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 32nd June, 1909.

499

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES. 1909

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP	BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 8000	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 p.m.
Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.
Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE AND BRISBANE	AKI MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 5 p.m.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TAKASAKI MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 29th June, at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith, Tons 4000	SUNDAY, 4th July.

Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Hirano Maru (Capt. H. FRASER) About Wednesday, 30th June.

Kamo Maru (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) About Wednesday, 28th July.

Mishima Maru (Capt. A. E. MOSES) About Wednesday, 25th August.

Atsuta Maru (Capt. W. THOMPSON) About Wednesday, 22nd September.

CHEAPEST-PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

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COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London-Bank T.T.	1/9 1/2
Do. demand	1/9 5/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 7/16
France-Bank T.T.	2/3 1/2
America-Bank T.T.	43 1/2
Germany-Bank T.T.	1/5 1/2
India T.T.	1/3 1/2
Do. demand	1/3 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	75 1/2
Yap-Bank T.T.	26 1/2
J. & B-Bank T.T.	10 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/9 9/16
6 months' sight L/C	1/9 11/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44 1/2
4 months' sight do.	45 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/9 13/16
4 months' sight France	2/3 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2/3 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	1/5 1/2
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	24 1/2
Sovereign	11 1/2

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

German (Prinz Sigismund) 15th inst.	
Indian (Namsang) 20th inst.	
German (Klatsch) 20th inst.	
Indian (Lansang) 5th prox.	
Australian (Talyun) 14th prox.	

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Yochow* left Moji on 23rd inst., and is due here on 27th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Chinkang* left Shanghai on 24th inst., and is due here on 27th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Namsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 23rd inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Lansang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 19th inst., and may be expected here on 5th prox.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 23rd at 11.55 p.m.—The depression, which moved into the North part of the Gulf of Tonking last evening, is this morning approaching the neighbourhood of Haiphong.

The barometer has fallen considerably to moderately in Hongkong and over Formosa and the Loochoos; and fallen slightly over the E. coast of China and the Sea of Japan.

Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan. It is relatively low between the E. coast of China and the N.W. part of the Sea of Japan.

Moderate S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and strong but decreasing S.W. winds between Hongkong and Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 5.8 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.E. winds, strong to moderate; weather gradually improving.

2.—Formosa Channel, S.E. moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Assaye, Br. s.s., 4,358, O. Jones, R.M.R., 23rd June, from Bombay 9th June, and Singapore 10th, Mails and Gen.—J. & O. S. N. Co.	
Kohkuchang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, C. Roselley, 23rd June, from Bangkok 15th June, Rice—B. & S. Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, W. Davidson, R.M.R., 24th June, from Vancouver, B.C. 3rd June, and Shanghai 21st, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.	
Nippon, Aust. s.s., 4,016, C. A. Paulsen, 23rd June, from Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 19th June, Gen.—M. & Co.	
Awa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,912, A. Keith, 24th June, from London 15th May, and Singapore 18th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Changchow, Br. s.s., 1,202, A. Partridge, 24th June, from Chin-wang-tao 18th June, Coal—B. & S.	
Hong Ben, Br. s.s., 2,056, J. Home, 24th June, from Penang Singapore 17th June, Gen.—Leo Tek Sing.	
Chussang, Br. s.s., 1,418, H. E. Siewer, 24th June, from Canton 23rd June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Yingchow, Br. s.s., 1,216, W. Fraser, 24th June, from Canton 23rd June, Gen.—B. & S.	
Welsh Prince, Br. s.s., 3,200, Shipyard, 24th June, from New York 8th May, Gen.—A. K. Co.	
Itukushima Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,808, S. Kori, 24th June, from Moji 17th June, Coal—M. B. K.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Hainan, for Swatow.	
Chungking, for Hongkong.	
Chungking, for Shanghai.	
Chungking, for Canton.	
Pittsburgh, for Bangkok.	
Assaye, for Shanghai.	
Yingchow, for Shanghai.	
Awa Maru, for Kobe.	
Triumph, for Penang.	

Departures.

June 24.

Empire, for Australian Ports.

Sarku Maru, for Swatow.

Garmara, for Wamatau.

Jokawa, for Haiphong.

Signal, for Hainan.

Triumph, for Penang.

Hainan, for Swatow.

Chungking, for Canton.

Chungking, for Shanghai.

Pittsburgh, for Bangkok.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Awa Maru* from London—Messrs. C. Humphreys, Leong Man Sea, Long Sheng Koi, R. A. Ramsay, L. A. Goldsmith, Chong Sheng Lam and F. Kodera.

Per *Empress of China*, from Vancouver—Mr. Edmund Hayer, 73 Chinese, and 1 Hindu. From Yokohama—Mr. C. D. Mahabunivaya. From Nagasaki—Mrs. J. Middleton. From Shanghai—Messrs. O'Brien and Tong Ko Hong and servant.

Per *Assaye*, for Hongkong from London—Miss Stephens, and Mr. F. R. Polo. From

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agent	Date
P. Sigismund	Manila	M. & Co.	June 25
Taming	Manila	B. & S.	June 25
Chinkang	Shanghai	B. & S.	June 27
Yochow	Shanghai	R. & S.	June 27
Kong Sang	Singapore	M. & Co.	June 28
Hirano Maru	Kobe	N. Y. K.	June 28
Namsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	June 29
Takasaki Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	June 29
Nippon Maru	Japan	T. K. K.	June 30
Kleis	Colombo	M. & Co.	June 30
Totomi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	July 1
Kumang	Calcutta	M. & Co.	July 3
Lansang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	July 3
Monteagle	Vancouver	P. R. Co.	July 8
Taiyuan	Sydney	B. & S.	July 14

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	At Kwonglo Dock.
Lekia	"
Honam	"
Gleoglee	"
Argus	"
Korea	"
Namantia	Cosmopolitans

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Maple Leaf	at Quarry Bay Docks.
Anhui	"
Hangchow	"

Ships Passed The Canal.

21st May—Ernest Simon, Malta, Hyson, Atsuhiko, Maru, Pak Ling, Sogata, 25th May—York Palma, Deworlich, 28th May—Ambria, Awa Maru, Armand Kanagawa Maru, Heiko, Glamorganshire, Bulow, Orislet, Konang, St. Patrick, Sikh, 1st June—Gleam, Cyrus, Dacca Castle, Indravadi, Tyndal, 6th June—Tungshing, Indravadi, Premthusa, Sordania, Slavonia, Cornwallshire, Tonkin, Mackau, Nabis, Shila, (Ave), 8th June—Kilut, Benlarie, Yadda, 10th June—Derfflinger, Jason, Tamba Maru, 15th June—Bendoran, Andalucia, Caledonia, Hakala Maru, 18th June—Syria, 22nd June—Ben-Cluch, Oceanic, Monmouthshire, Carmarthen-shire, Kintuck, Stentor, Longship, Peking.	
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Arrivals at Home—21st May—Gobben, Vorwarts, Suruga, Hitaichi Maru, 25th May—Albana, Filistina, Illyria, Banca, Sumatra, 28th May—Persian, Cathay, Glenroy, Ghana, Ernest Simon, 1st June—Hyson, 4th June—Bulow, Kanagawa Maru, 8th June—Kaitow, 10th June—Palma, 11th June—Norman Prince, Tonkin, 15th June—Transquar, Mackau, Ambria, Tyden, 18th June—Anbia, 22nd June—Hakala Maru, Derfflinger.

CANTON COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Vessel	Time	Bar. Hg.	Wind	Dir.	Force
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.73	59	99	S 1 f
Nemuro	"	29.97	"	"	" 4
Hakodate	"	29.93	"	"	" 0
Tokio	"	29.99	"	"	" 0
Kochi	"	29.95	"	"	" 0
Nagasaki	"	29.84	"	"	" 2
Kagoshima	"	29.82	"	"	" 5
Oshima	"	29.89	"	"	" 0
Island	"	29.89	"	"	" 0
Bonin Is.	"	29.97	"	"	" 0
Cheloo	6 a.m.	29.82	73	95	SW 1 b
Welhaiwei	9 a.m.	29.78	81	95	WNW 2 b
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.84	75	86	NE 1 a
Kiukiang	"	29.78	74	95	NE 2 a
Shanghai	9 a.m.	29.82	73	99	E 2 om
Changfai	"	29.84	71	95	ESE 1 f
Sharp Peak	"	29.76	78	100	" 0 c
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.78	79	97	NE 1 or
Taiho	"	29.61	78	95	E 1 o
Taihu	5 a.m.	29.82	"	"	" 0
Taihu	"	29.81	"	"	" 0
Taihu	"	29.79	"	"	" 2
Koshu	"	29.81	"	"	" 2
Pandora	"	29.78	"	"	" 2
Canton	9 a.m.	29.66	82	91	W 1 c
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.67	77	97	ESE 3 opg
Victoria Peak	"	29.71	"	"	" 7
Gap Rock	"	29.59	"	"	" 5
Macao	"	29.66	80	"	ESE 4 c
Wachow	9 a.m.	29.66	82	"	N 1 d
Hoihow	"	29.81	"	"	" 0
Pakhoi	"	29.63	88	"	M 1 c
Phyllis	8 a.m.	29.63	81	"	W 1 o
Tourang	"	29.77	81	"	MNE 3 o
O. St. James	"	29.82	79	"	S 2 b
Aparril	6 a.m.	29.82	79	"	S 2 b
Manila	10 a.m.	29.84	82	"	NE 1 o
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.84	73	"	NE 1 o
Bacolod	6 a.m.	29.81	73	"	NE 2 o
Iloilo	"	29.81	73	"	NE 2 o
Cebu	"	29.85	86	"	E 2 c
Manila	"	29.78	85	"	E 2 c

June 24th 1909, a.m.

Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.77	57	84	NE 1 b
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.97	"	"	" 6 b
Hakodate	"	29.93	"	"	" 0
Tokio	"	29.99	"	"	" 0
Kochi	"	29.95	"	"	" 0
Nagasaki	"	29.84	"	"	" 2
Kagoshima	"	29.82	"	"	" 5
Oshima	"	29.89	"	"	" 0
Island	"	29.89	"	"	" 0
Bonin Is.	"	29.97	"	"	" 0
Cheloo	6 a.m.	29.82	73	95	SW 1 b
Welhaiwei	9 a.m.	29.78	81	95	WNW 2 b
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.84	75	86	NE 1 a
Kiukiang	"	29.78	74	95	NE 2 a
Shanghai	9 a.m.	29.82	73	99	E 2 om
Changfai	"	29.84	71	95	ESE 1 f
Sharp Peak	"	29.76	78	100	" 0 c
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.78	79	97	NE 1 or
Taiho	"	29.61	78	95	E 1 o
Taihu	5 a.m.	29.82	"	"	" 0
Taihu	"	29.81	"	"	" 0
Taihu	"	29.79	"	"	" 2
Koshu	"	29.81	"	"	" 2
Pandora	"	29.78	"	"	" 2
Canton	9 a.m.	29.66	82	91	W 1 c
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.67	77	97	ESE 3 opg
Victoria Peak	"	29.71	"	"	" 7
Gap Rock	"	29.59	"	"	" 5
Macao	"	29.66	80	"	ESE 4 c
Wachow	9 a.m.	29.66	82	"	N 1 d
Hoihow	"	29.81	"	"	" 0
Pakhoi	"	29.63	88	"	M 1 c
Phyllis	8 a.m.	29.63	81	"	W 1 o
Tourang	"	29.77	81	"	MNE 3 o
O. St. James	"	29.82	79	"	S 2 b
Aparril	6 a.m.	29.82	79	"	S 2 b
Manila	10 a.m.	29.84	82	"	NE 1 o
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.84	73	"	NE 1 o
Bacolod	6 a.m.	29.81	73	"	NE 2 o
Iloilo	"	29.81	73	"	NE 2 o
Cebu	"	29.85	86	"	E 2 c
Manila	"	29.78	85	"	E 2 c

June 25th 1909, a.m.

Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.77	57	84	NE 1 b
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.97	"	"	" 6 b
Hakodate	"	29.93	"	"	" 0
Tokio	"	29.99	"	"	" 0
Kochi	"	29.95	"	"	" 0
Nagasaki	"	29.84	"	"	" 2
Kagoshima	"	29.82	"	"	" 5
Oshima	"	29.89	"	"	" 0
Island	"	29.89	"	"	" 0
Bonin Is.	"	29.97	"	"	" 0
Cheloo	6 a.m.	29.82	73	95	SW 1 b
Welhaiwei	9 a.m.	29.78	81	95	WNW 2 b
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Swatow	6 a.m.	29.78	79	97	NE 1 or
Taiho	"	29.61	78	95	E 1 o
Taihu	5 a.m.	29.82	"	"	" 0
Taihu	"	29.81	"	"	" 0
Taihu	"	29.79	"	"	" 2
Koshu	"	29.81	"	"	" 2
Pandora	"	29.78	"	"	" 2
Canton	9 a.m.	29.66	82	91	W 1 c
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.67	77	97	ESE 3 opg
Victoria Peak	"	29.71	"	"	" 7
Gap Rock	"	29.59	"	"	" 5
Macao	"	29.66	80	"	ESE 4 c
Wachow	9 a.m.	29.66	82	"	N 1 d
Hoihow	"	29.81	"	"	" 0
Pakhoi	"	29.63	88	"	M 1 c
Phyllis	8 a.m.	29.63	81	"	W 1 o
Tourang	"	29.77	81	"	MNE 3 o
O. St. James	"	29.82	79	"	S 2 b
Aparril	6 a.m.	29.82	79	"	S 2 b
Manila	10 a.m.	29.84	82	"	NE 1 o
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.84	73	"	NE 1 o
Bacolod	6 a.m.	29.81	73	"	NE 2 o
Iloilo	"	29.81	73	"	NE 2 o
Cebu	"	29.85	86	"	E 2 c
Manila	"	29.78	85	"	E 2 c

Barometer

Barometer	29.67
Temperature	77
Humidity	77
Rainfall	1.01

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th June, 1909.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day	Time	Day	Time
24th	10.15 a.m.	24th	4.15 a.m.
25th	11.15 a.m.	25th	5.15 a.m.
26th	12.15 p.m.	26th	6.15 a.m.
27th	1.15 p.m.	27th	7.15 a.m.
28th	2.15 p.m.	28th	8.15 a.m.
29th	3.15 p.m.	29th	9.15 a.m.
30th	4.15 p.m.	30th	10.15 a.m.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dally and Siberia.

30th June at 8.30 p.m.

30th July at 8.30 p.m.

A Mail will close for:

Hongkong—Per *Chungking*, 25th June, 8 a.m.Swatow—Per *Bellorophon*, 25th June, 1 p.m.Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haitan*, 25th June, 1 p.m.

